



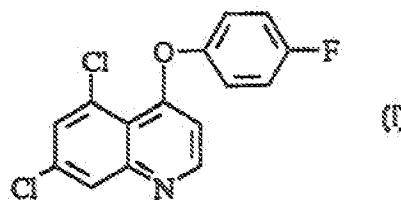
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(54) Title: FUNGICIDAL COMBINATIONS COMPRISING A 4-PHENOXYQUINOLINE

(57) Abstract

Novel fungicidal compositions having a synergistically increased action, wherein component a) is a 4-phenoxyquinoline of formula (I) in association with b) either an azole fungicide (II), or a morpholine fungicide (III), or a compound of formula (IV) (spirokamine), or a compound of formula (V) (fenpropidin), or a compound of formula (VI) (dimethomorph), or a compound of formula (VII) (pyrimethanil, cyprodinil), or prochloraz.



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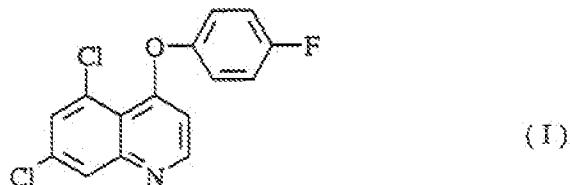
FUNGICIDAL COMBINATIONS COMPRISING A 4-PHENOXYQUINOLINE

The present invention relates to novel fungicidal compositions for the treatment of phytopathogenic diseases of crop plants, especially phytopathogenic fungi, and to a method of combatting phytopathogenic diseases on crop plants.

It is known that certain phenoxyquinoline derivatives have biological activity against phytopathogenic fungi, e.g. from EP-A-0326330 where their properties and methods of preparation are described. On the other hand azole fungicides, morpholines and aminopyrimidines are widely known as plant fungicides for application in various crops of cultivated plants. However, crop tolerance and activity against phytopathogenic plant fungi do not always satisfy the needs of agricultural practice in many incidents and aspects.

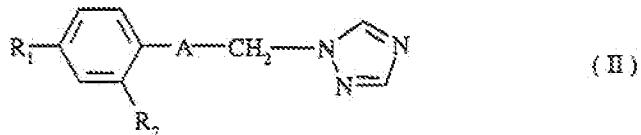
It has now been found that the use of

- a) a 4-phenoxyquinoline of formula I



in association with

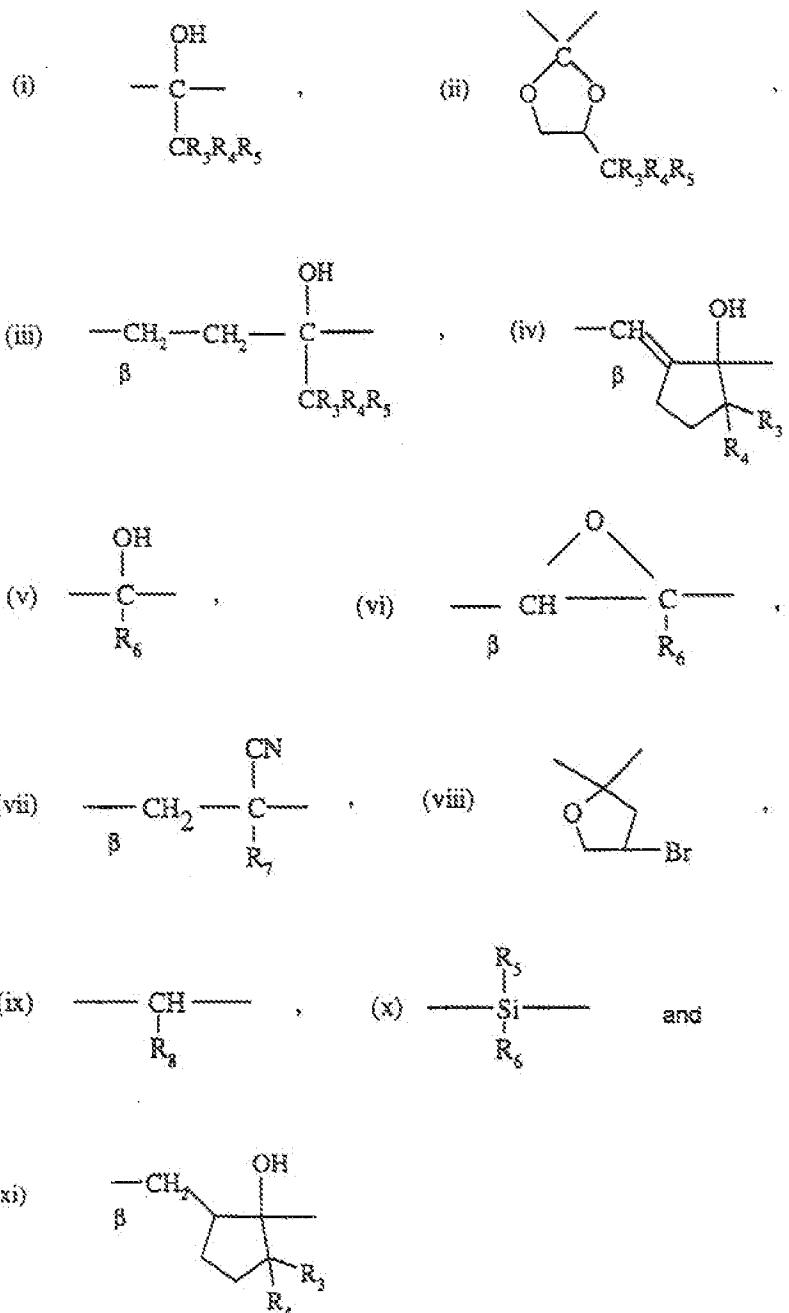
- b) either an azole fungicide of formula II



wherein

A is selected from

-2-



whereby the β -carbon attaches to benzene ring of formula I, and wherein

R₁ is H, F, Cl, 4-fluorophenoxy or 4-chlorophenoxy;

R₂ is H, Cl or F;

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R₃ and R₄ are independently H or CH₃;

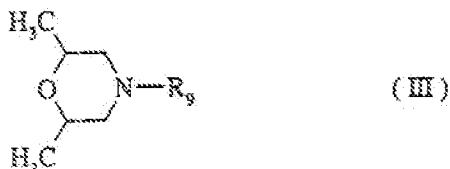
R₅ is C₁₋₄alkyl or cyclopropyl;

R₆ is 4-chlorophenyl or 4-fluorophenyl;

R₇ is phenyl, and

R₈ is allyloxy, C₁₋₄alkyl, or 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy-methyl, and the salts of such azole fungicide;

or a morpholine fungicide of formula III

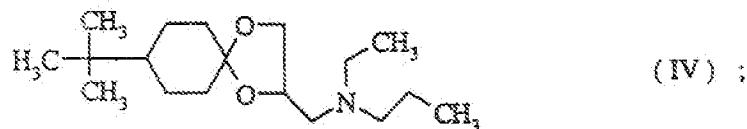


wherein

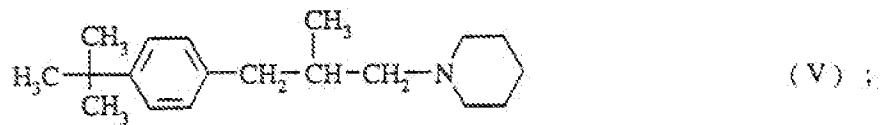
R₉ is C₈₋₁₅cycloalkyl, C₈₋₁₅alkyl, or C₁₋₄alkylphenyl-C₁₋₄alkyl,

and the salts of such morpholine fungicide;

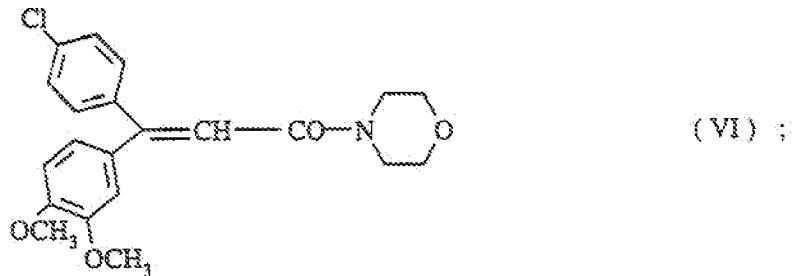
or a compound of formula IV



or a compound of formula V

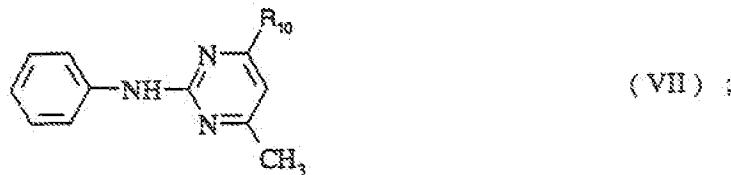


or a compound of formula VI



or a compound of formula VII

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wherein R₁₀ is methyl or cyclopropyl;
or prochloraz;
is particularly effective in combatting or preventing fungal diseases of crop plants. These combinations exhibit synergistic fungicidal activity.

The combinations according to the invention may also comprise more than one of the active components b), if broadening of the spectrum of disease control is desired.

Salts of the azole and morpholine active ingredients are prepared by reaction with acids, e.g., hydrohalic acids such as hydrofluoric acid, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and hydroiodic acid, or sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid or nitric acid, or organic acids such as acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, lactic acid, succinic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, oxalic acid, formic acid, benzensulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, salicylic acid, p-aminosalicylic acid and 1,2-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.

The active ingredient combinations are effective against phytopathogenic fungi belonging to the following classes: Ascomycetes (e.g. Venturia, Podosphaera, Erysiphe, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Uncinula); Basidiomycetes (e.g. the genus Hemileia, Rhizoctonia, Puccinia); Fungi Imperfecti (e.g. Botrytis, Helminthosporium, Rhynchosporium, Fusarium, Septoria, Cercospora, Alternaria, Pyricularia and Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides (Tapesia spp.)); Oomycetes (e.g. Phytophthora, Peronospora, Bremia, Pythium, Plasmopara).

Target crops for the areas of indication disclosed herein comprise within the scope of this invention e.g. the following species of plants: cereals (wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice, sorghum and related crops); beet (sugar beet and fodder beet); pomes, stone fruit and soft fruit (apples, pears, plums, peaches, almonds, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and black-

berries); leguminous plants (beans, lentils, peas, soybeans); oil plants (rape, mustard, poppy, olives, sunflowers, coconut, castor oil plants, cocoa beans, groundnuts); cucumber plants (marrows, cucumbers, melons); fibre plants (cotton, flax, hemp, jute); citrus fruit (oranges, lemons, grapefruit, mandarins); vegetables (spinach, lettuce, asparagus, cabbages, carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes, paprika); lauraceae (avocados, cinnamon, camphor); or plants such as maize, tobacco, nuts, coffee, sugar cane, tea, vines, hops, bananas and natural rubber plants, as well as ornamentals (flowers, shrubs, broad-leaved trees and evergreens, such as conifers). This list does not represent any limitation.

The combinations according to the present invention are particularly effective against powdery mildews and rusts, *Rhynchosporium* and *Pyrenophora*, and *Leptosphaeria* fungi, in particular against pathogens of monocotyledoneous plants such as cereals, including wheat and barley.

The amount of combination of the invention to be applied, will depend on various factors such as the compound employed, the subject of the treatment (plant, soil, seed), the type of treatment (e.g. spraying, dusting, seed dressing), the purpose of the treatment (prophylactic or therapeutic), the type of fungi to be treated and the application time.

Particularly preferred mixing partners of the compounds of formula II are those in which R₁ is Cl, R₂ and R₃ are H, R₄ is CH₃ and R₅ is cyclopropyl and A is the moiety (i) (commonly known as cyproconazole); those wherein R₁ and R₂ are Cl, R₃ and R₄ are H, R₅ is propyl and A is the moiety (i) (commonly known as hexaconazole); those in which R₁ is 4-chlorophenoxy, R₂ is Cl, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are H and A is the moiety (ii) (commonly known as difenoconazole); those in which R₁ and R₂ are Cl, R₃ and R₄ are H, R₅ is ethyl and A is the moiety (ii) (commonly known as etaconazole); those in which R₁ and R₂ are Cl, R₃ and R₄ are H, R₅ is propyl and A is the moiety (ii) (commonly known as propiconazole); those in which R₁ is Cl, R₂ is H, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are CH₃ and A is the moiety (iii) (commonly known as tebuconazole); those in which R₁ is Cl, R₂ is H and A is the moiety (iv) (commonly known as triiconazole); those in which R₁ is H, R₂ is F, R₅ is 4-fluorophenyl and A is the moiety (v) (commonly known as flutriafol); those in which R₁ is H, R₂ is Cl, R₅ is 4-fluorophenyl and A is the moiety (vi) (commonly known as epoxiconazole); those in which R₁ is Cl, R₂ is H, R₇ is phenyl and A is the moiety (vii) (commonly known as fenbuconazole); those in which R₁ and R₂ are Cl, and A is the moiety (viii) (commonly known as bromuconazole); those in which R₁,

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and R₂ are Cl, R₃ is propyl and A is the moiety (ix) (commonly known as penconazole); those in which R₁ and R₂ are Cl, R₃ is ethoxy and A is the moiety (ix) (commonly known as imazalil); and those in which R₁ and R₂ are Cl, R₃ is 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxymethyl and A is the moiety (ix) (commonly known as tetriconazole); those wherein R₁ is F, R₂ is H, R₃ is CH₃, R₆ is 4-fluorophenyl, and A is the moiety (x) (commonly known as flusilazole); and those in which R₁ is chloro, R₂ is hydrogen, R₃ and R₄ are methyl and A is the moiety (xi) (commonly known as metconazole). From this group propiconazole, difenoconazole, penconazole and cyproconazole are of particular interest as preferred embodiments of this invention.

Particularly preferred mixing partners of the compounds of formula III are those wherein R₈ is cyclododecyl (commonly known as dodemorph), or C₁₀₋₁₃alkyl (commonly known as tridemorph), or 3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methylpropyl (commonly known as fenpropimorph). Predominantly, the cis-positioning of the methyl groups at the morpholine ring is present in the compounds of formula III when used in the combinations of the invention.

The compound of formula IV is commonly known as spiroxamine.

The compound of formula V is commonly known as fenpropidine.

The compound of formula VI is commonly known as dimethomorph.

The compounds of formula VII wherein R₁₀ is methyl is commonly known as pyrimethanil, and wherein R₁₀ is cyclopropyl is commonly known as cyprodinil.

The specific compounds b) mentioned in the preceding paragraphs are commercially available. Other compounds falling under the scope of the various groups of component b) are obtainable according to procedures analogous to those known for preparing the commercially available compounds.

It has been found that the use of compounds of formula II in combination with the compound of formula I, particularly with one of the compounds penconazole, propiconazole, cyproconazole or difenoconazole surprisingly and substantially enhances the effectiveness of the latter against fungi, and vice versa. Additionally, the method of the invention is

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effective against a wider spectrum of such fungi that can be combatted with the active ingredients of this method when used solely.

Specific combinations according to present invention are : compound of formula I with a second fungicide selected from the group cyproconazole, hexaconazole, difenoconazole, etaconazole, propiconazole, tebuconazole, triticonazole, flutriafol, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, bromuconazole, penconazole, imazalil, tetriconazole, flusilazole, metconazole, dodemorph, tridemorph, fenpropimorph, spiroxamine, prochloraz, fenpropidine, dimethomorph, pyrimethanil and cyprodinil.

The most preferred combinations according to present invention are those of fenpropidine, penconazole, cyproconazole, or cyprodinil with the compound of formula I.

The weight ratio of a):b) is so selected as to give a synergistic fungicidal action. In general the weight ratio of a) : b) is between 10 : 1 and 1 : 50. The synergistic action of the composition is apparent from the fact that the fungicidal action of the composition of a) + b) is greater than the sum of the fungicidal actions of a) and b).

Where the component b) is an azole fungicide of formula II the weight ratio of a):b) is for example between 10:1 and 1:10, especially 5:1 and 1:5, and more preferably 2:1 and 1:4.

Where the component b) is a morpholine fungicide of formula III the weight ratio of a):b) is for example between 1:1 and 1:10, especially 1:2 and 1:10, and more preferably 1:3 to 1:8.

Where component b) is the fungicide of formula IV, the weight ratio of a) : b) is for example between 1:1 and 1:10, especially 1:2 and 1:10, and more preferably 1:3 and 1:8.

Where component b) is the fungicide of formula V, the weight ratio of a) : b) is for example between 1:1 and 1:10, especially 1:2 and 1:10, and more preferably 1:3 and 1:8.

Where component b) is the fungicide of formula VI, the weight ratio of a) : b) is for example between 1:1 and 1:20, especially 1:3 and 1:15, and more preferably 1:4 and 1:10.

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Where component b) is the fungicide of formula VII, the weight ratio of a) : b) is for example between 1:2 and 1:30, especially 1:3 and 1:20, and more preferably 1:5 to 1:15.

The method of the invention comprises applying to the treated plants or the locus thereof in admixture or separately, a fungicidally effective aggregate amount of a compound of formula I and a compound of component b).

The term locus as used herein is intended to embrace the fields on which the treated crop plants are growing, or where the seeds of cultivated plants are sown, or the place where the seed will be placed into the soil. The term seed is intended to embrace plant propagating material such as cuttings, seedlings, seeds, germinated or soaked seeds.

The novel combinations are extremely effective on a broad spectrum of phytopathogenic fungi, in particular from the Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes classes. Some of them have a systemic action and can be used as foliar and soil fungicides.

The fungicidal combinations are of particular interest for controlling a large number of fungi in various crops or their seeds, especially wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, maize, lawns, cotton, soybeans, coffee, sugarcane, fruit and ornamentals in horticulture and viticulture, and in vegetables such as cucumbers, beans and cucurbits.

The combinations are applied by treating the fungi or the seeds, plants or materials threatened by fungus attack, or the soil with a fungicidally effective amount of the active ingredients.

The agents may be applied before or after infection of the materials, plants or seeds by the fungi.

The novel combinations are particularly useful for controlling the following plant diseases:
Erysiphe graminis in cereals,
Erysiphe cichoracearum and Sphaerotheca fuliginea in cucurbits,
Podosphaera leucotricha in apples,
Uncinula necator in vines,

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Puccinia species in cereals,
Rhizoctonia species in cotton, rice and lawns,
Ustilago species in cereals and sugarcane,
Venturia inaequalis (scab) in apples,
Helinminthosporium species in cereals,
Septoria nodorum in wheat,
Septoria tritici in wheat wheat,
Rhynchosporum secalis on barley
Botrytis cinerea (gray mold) in strawberries, tomatoes and grapes,
Cercospora arachidicola in groundnuts,
Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides (*Tapesia* spp.) in wheat and barley,
Pyrenophora teres in barley
Pycnularia oryzae in rice,
Phytophthora infestans in potatoes and tomatoes,
Fusarium and Verticillium species in various plants,
Plasmopara viticola in grapes,
Alternaria species in fruit and vegetables.

When applied to the plants the compound of formula I is applied at a rate of 50 to 200 g/ha, particularly 75 to 150 g/ha, e.g. 75, 100, or 125 g/ha, in association with 50 to 1500 g/ha, particularly 60 to 1000 g/ha, e.g. 75 g/ha, 80 g/ha, 100 g/ha, 125 g/ha, 150 g/ha, 175 g/ha 200 g/ha, 300 g/ha, 500 g/ha, or 1000 g/ha of a compound of component b), depending on the class of chemical employed as component b). Where the component b) is an azole fungicide of formula II for example 50 to 300 g a.i./ha is applied in association with the compound of formula I. Where the component b) is a morpholine fungicide of formula III for example 250 to 500 g a.i./ha is applied in association with the compound of formula I. Where the component b) is the compound of formula IV for example 300 to 450 g a.i./ha is applied in association with the compound of formula I. Where the component b) is the compound of formula V for example 300 to 450 g a.i./ha is applied in association with the compound of formula I, where the component b) is the compound of formula VI for example 100 to 900 g a.i./ha is applied in association with the compound of formula I, where the component b) is the compound of formula VII for example 300 to 1200 g a.i./ha is applied in association with the compound of formula I, where the component b) is the compound of

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prochloraz for example 50 to 300 g a.i./ha is applied in association with the compound of formula I.

In agricultural practice the application rates depend on the type of effect desired, and range from 0.02 to 3 kg of active ingredient per hectare.

When the active ingredients are used for treating seed, rates of 0.001 to 50, and preferably from 0.01 to 10g per kg of seed are generally sufficient.

The invention also provides fungicidal compositions comprising a compound of formula I and a compound of component b).

The composition of the invention may be employed in any conventional form, for example in the form of a twin pack, an instant granulate, a flowable or a wettable powder in combination with agriculturally acceptable adjuvants. Such compositions may be produced in conventional manner, e.g. by mixing the active ingredients with appropriate adjuvants (diluents or solvents and optionally other formulating ingredients such as surfactants).

Suitable carriers and adjuvants may be solid or liquid and correspond to the substances ordinarily employed in formulation technology, such as, e.g. natural or regenerated mineral substances, solvents, dispersants, wetting agents, tackifiers, thickeners, binding agents or fertilisers. Such carriers are for example described in WO 96/22690.

Particularly formulations to be applied in spraying forms such as water dispersible concentrates or wettable powders may contain surfactants such as wetting and dispersing agents, e.g. the condensation product of formaldehyde with naphthalene sulphonate, an alkylarylsulphonate, a lignin sulphonate, a fatty alkyl sulphate, and ethoxylated alkylphenol and an ethoxylated fatty alcohol.

A seed dressing formulation is applied in a manner known per se to the seeds employing the combination of the invention and a diluent in suitable seed dressing formulation form, e.g. as an aqueous suspension or in a dry powder form having good adherence to the seeds. Such seed dressing formulations are known in the art. Seed dressing formulations may contain the single active ingredients or the combination of active ingredients in encapsulated form, e.g. as slow release capsules or microcapsules.

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In general, the formulations include from 0.01 to 90% by weight of active agent, from 0 to 20% agriculturally acceptable surfactant and 10 to 99.99% solid or liquid adjuvant(s), the active agent consisting of at least three compound of formula I together with a compound of component b), and optionally other active agents, particularly guazatin and fenpiclonil. Concentrate forms of compositions generally contain in between about 2 and 80%, preferably between about 5 and 70% by weight of active agent. Application forms of formulation may for example contain from 0.01 to 20% by weight, preferably from 0.01 to 5% by weight of active agent.

Examples for specific formulations-combination are as disclosed e.g. in WO 96/22690, e.g. for wettable powders, emulsifiable concentrate, dusts, extruder granules, coated granules, suspension concentrate.

Slow Release Capsule Suspension

28 parts of a combination of the compound of formula I and a compound of component b), or of each of these compounds separately, are mixed with 2 parts of an aromatic solvent and 7 parts of toluene diisocyanate/polymethylene-polyphenylisocyanate-mixture (8:1). This mixture is emulsified in a mixture of

1.2 parts of polyvinylalcohol, 0.05 parts of a defoamer and 51.6 parts of water until the desired particle size is achieved. To this emulsion a mixture of 2.8 parts 1,6-diaminohexane in 5.3 parts of water is added. The mixture is agitated until the polymerisation reaction is completed.

The obtained capsule suspension is stabilized by adding 0.25 parts of a thickener and 3 parts of a dispersing agent. The capsule suspension formulation contains 28% of the active ingredients. The medium capsule diameter is 8-15 microns.

The resulting formulation is applied to seeds as an aqueous suspension in an apparatus suitable for that purpose.

Whereas commercial products will preferably be formulated as concentrates, the end user will normally employ dilute formulations.

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Biological Examples

A synergistic effect exists whenever the action of an active ingredient combination is greater than the sum of the actions of the individual components.

The action to be expected E for a given active ingredient combination obeys the so-called COLBY formula and can be calculated as follows (COLBY, S.R. "Calculating synergistic and antagonistic responses of herbicide combination". Weeds, Vol. 15, pages 20-22; 1967):

ppm = milligrams of active ingredient (= a.i.) per litre of spray mixture

X = % action by active ingredient I using p ppm of active ingredient

Y = % action by active ingredient II using q ppm of active ingredient.

According to Colby, the expected (additive) action of active ingredients I+II using p+q ppm

$$\text{of active ingredient is } E = X + Y - \frac{X \cdot Y}{100}$$

If the action actually observed (O) is greater than the expected action (E), then the action of the combination is superadditive, i.e. there is a synergistic effect.

Alternatively the synergistic action may also be determined from the dose response curves according to the so-called WADLEY method. With this method the efficacy of the a.i. is determined by comparing the degree of fungal attack on treated plants with that on untreated, similarly inoculated and incubated check plants. Each a.i. is tested at 4 to 5 concentrations. The dose response curves are used to establish the EC90 (i.e. concentration of a.i. providing 90% disease control) of the single compounds as well as of the combinations (EC 90_{observed}). The thus experimentally found values of the mixtures at a given weight ratio are compared with the values that would have been found were only a complementary efficacy of the components was present (EC 90 (A+B)_{expected}). The EC90 (A+B)_{expected} is calculated according to Wadley (Levi et al., EPPO-Bulletin 16, 1986, 651-657):

$$\text{EC 90 (A+B)}_{\text{expected}} = \frac{\frac{a+b}{a} \cdot \text{EC90 (A)}_{\text{observed}} + \frac{a+b}{b} \cdot \text{EC90 (B)}_{\text{observed}}}{\frac{a}{a+b} + \frac{b}{a+b}}$$

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wherein a and b are the weight ratios of the compounds A and B in the mixture and the indexes (A), (B), (A+B) refer to the observed EC 90 values of the compounds A, B or the given combination A+B thereof. The ratio $EC90\ (A+B)_{\text{expected}} / EC90\ (A+B)_{\text{observed}}$ expresses the factor of interaction (F). In case of synergism, F is >1.

Example B-1: Residual-protective action against *Venturia inaequalis* on apples.

Apple cuttings with 10-20 cm long fresh shoots are sprayed to drip point with an aqueous spray mixture prepared from a wettable powder formulation of the active ingredient mixture and infected 24 hours later with a conidia suspension of the fungus. The plants are incubated for 5 days at 90-100 % relative humidity and stood in a greenhouse for a further 10 days at 20-24°C. Fungus infestation is evaluated 12 days after infection.

Example B-2: Action against *Botrytis cinerea* on apple fruits

Artificially damaged apples are treated by dropping a spray mixture of the active ingredient mixture onto the damage sites. The treated fruits are then inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus and incubated for one week at high humidity and about 20°C. The fungicidal action of the test compound is derived from the number of damage sites that have begun to rot.

Example B-3: Action against *Podosphaera leucotricha* on apple shoots.

Apple cuttings with about 15 cm long fresh shoots are sprayed with a spray mixture of the active ingredient mixture. The treated plants are infected 24 hours later with a conidia suspension of the fungus and placed in a climatic chamber at 70 % relative humidity and 20°C. Fungus infestation is evaluated 12 days after infection.

Example B-4: Action against *Drechslera teres* on barley

10-day-old barley plants of the "Golden Promise" variety are sprayed with a spray mixture of the active ingredient mixture. The treated plants are infected 24 hours later with a conidia suspension of the fungus and incubated in a climatic chamber at 70 % relative humidity and 20-22°C. Fungus infestation is evaluated 5 days after infection.

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Example B-5 : Efficacy against *Erysiphe graminis* f.sp. *tritici* on wheat

Five to ten wheat seeds c.v. "Arina" are sown in plastic pots of 7 cm diameter and grown for 7 to 12 days at 20°C, 50-70% rH. When the primary leaves have fully expanded, the plants are spray treated with aqueous spray liquors containing the single compounds, or mixtures thereof (hereinafter a.i.). All compounds are used as experimental or commercially available formulations, combinations are applied as tank mixtures. The application comprises foliar spraying to near runoff (three pots per treatment). 24 hours after the application or 24 hours before application, the plants are inoculated in a settling tower with fresh spores of *Erysiphe graminis* f. sp. *tritici*. The plants are then incubated in a growth chamber at 20°C, 60% rH. Seven days after the inoculation, the percentage of infection on primary leaves is evaluated. The efficacy of the a.i. is determined by comparing the degree of fungal attack on treated plants with that on untreated, similarly inoculated and incubated check plants. Each a.i. is tested at 4 to 5 concentrations. The synergic factor is calculated according to the COLBY method.

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Results :

Table 1 (curative application)

Quino- xyfen mg a.i./l	Cypro- dinil mg a.i./l	Cyproco- nazole mg a.i./l	Propico- nazole mg a.i./l	Fenpro- pidin mg a.i./l	Ratio	% activity observed	% activity expected	SF Colby
0.05						1		
0.1						3		
0.25						6		
0.5						4		
1						7		
	25					25		
		0.05				7		
		0.1				8		
		0.25				16		
		0.5				24		
			0.1			34		
				0.05		0		
1	25				1:25	41	30	1.4
0.05		0.05			1:1	17	8	2.2
0.05		0.1			1:2	15	9	1.6
0.05		0.25			1:5	25	17	1.5
0.1		0.05			2:1	18	10	1.6
0.1		0.1			1:1	21	11	1.9
0.1		0.5			1:5	37	26	1.4
0.25		0.25			1:1	30	21	1.4
0.25		0.5			1:2	48	29	1.7
0.5		0.25			2:1	40	20	2
0.5		0.5			1:1	58	27	2.2
0.05			0.1		1:2	48	35	1.3
0.05				0.05	1:1	40	1	40

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Table 2 (protective application)

Quinoxyfen mg a.i./l	Cyproco- nazole mg a.i./l	Propico- nazole mg a.i./l	Fenpropidin mg a.i./l	Ratio	% activity observed	% activity expected	SF Colby
0.05					0		
0.1					1		
0.25					3		
	0.05				1		
	0.1				2		
	0.25				4		
	0.5				12		
		0.1			1		
		0.25			12		
			0.5		2		
0.05	0.25			1:5	7	4	1.6
0.1	0.05			2:1	6	2	3
0.1	0.1			1:1	11	3	3.6
0.1	0.25			1:2.5	16	5	3.2
0.1	0.5			1:5	17	13	1.3
0.25	0.1			2.5:1	14	5	2.8
0.25	0.25			1:1	12	7	1.7
0.05		0.1		1:2	11	1	11
0.05		0.25		1:5	23	12	1.9
0.05			0.5	1:10	4	2	2

Example 8-6: Field Test on Erysiphe graminis

A field trial was carried out in Germany with winter wheat, cv.Kanzler. The experiment was arranged with 4 replicates in randomized plots of 12.5 m². Cyproconazole was used as a EC240, quinoxyfen as a SC500 and the mixture cyproconazole/quinoxyfen as a SC155 formulation. Cyproconazole was applied at 80 g a.i./ha, quinoxyfen at 75 g a.i./ha and the mixture contained the same amounts of the individual active ingredients. The spray volume of all treatments was 400 l/ha. Disease assessment of Erysiphe graminis was estimated 29

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days after application when untreated control plants had 15% infected leaf area. Results are expressed as % activity calculated on the basis of % infected leaf area. Result :

	concentration	% infested leaf area after 29 days	% activity observed	% activity expected	SF Colby
control (untreated)		15			
Cyproconazole	SL100 80 g a.i./ha	6	60		
Quinoxysten	SC500 75 g a.i./ha	10	33		
Mixture	SC155 155 g a.i./ha	2	87	73	1.2

Example 8-7: Activity against Uncinula necator

Grape plants, 4 weeks old (4-5 leaves), are sprayed to near run off with a suspension containing 250 mg/l of active ingredient. The deposit is then allowed to dry. One day later, the treated plants are inoculated by dusting freshly harvested conidia over the test plants; then the plants were incubated in a growth chamber for 10-14 days at +22°C and 70% r.h. The efficacy of the test compounds is determined by comparing the degree of fungal attack with that on untreated, similarly inoculated check plants.

The mixtures according to the invention exhibit good activity in these Examples.

Table 3

Quinoxysten mg a.i./l	Penconazole mg a.i./l	Ratio	% activity observed	% activity expected	SF COLBY
0.1			48		
1			58		
	0.1		7		
	1		42		
0.1	0.1	1:1	60	52	1.2
1	1	1:1	88	76	1.2
1	0.1	10:1	83	61	1.4

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Example 8-8: Activity against Septoria (field trial)

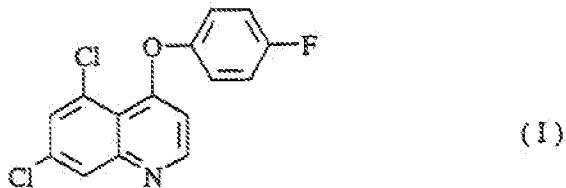
A field trial was carried out in Great Britain with winter wheat, cv. Consort. The experiment was arranged with 4 replicates in randomized plots each of 36 m². Application was carried out at 5-10% infected leaf area on the lower leaves. Cyproconazole was used as a EC240, quinoxyfen as a SC500 and the mixture cyproconazole/quinoxyfen as a SC155 formulation. Cyproconazole was applied at 80 g a.i./ha, quinoxyfen at 75 g a.i./ha and the mixture contained the same amounts of the individual active ingredients. The spray volume of all treatments was 200 l/ha. Disease assessment of Septoria spp. was estimated 84 days after application when the untreated control plants had approximated 97% infected leaf area.

Results are expressed as % activity calculated on the basis of % infected leaf area. Result :

	concentration	% infested leaf after 84 days	% activity observed	% activity expected	SF Colby
control (untreated)		97			
Cyproconazole	EC240 80 g a.i./ha	56	42		
Quinoxyfen	SC500 75 g a.i./ha	85	12		
Mixture	SC155 155 g a.i./ha	38	61	49	1.2

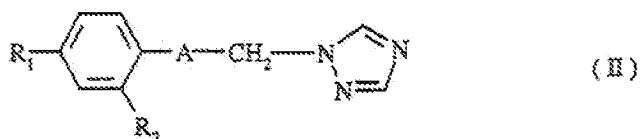
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of combatting phytopathogenic diseases on crop plants which comprises applying to the crop plants or the locus thereof being infested with said phytopathogenic disease an effective amount of a combination of
- a 4-phenoxyquinoline of formula I



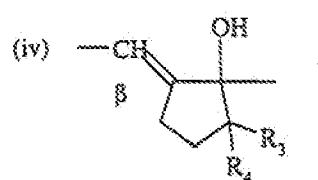
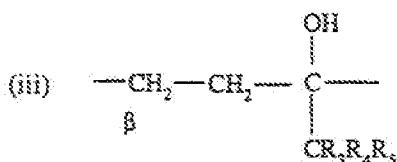
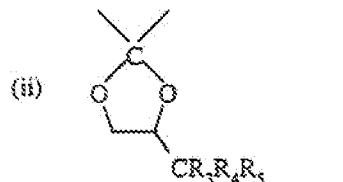
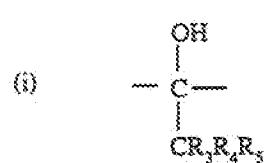
in association with

- either an azole fungicide of formula II

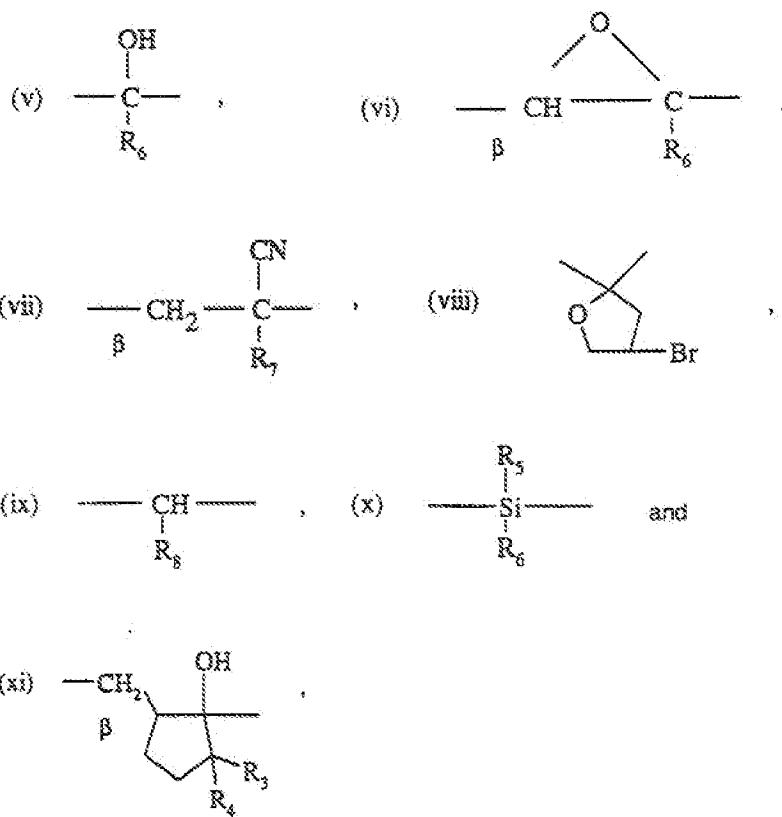


wherein

A is selected from



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whereby the β -carbon attaches to benzene ring of formula I, and wherein

R_1 is H, F, Cl, 4-fluorophenoxy or 4-chlorophenoxy;

R_2 is H, Cl or F;

R_3 and R_4 are independently H or CH_3 ;

R_5 is C_{1-4} alkyl or cyclopropyl;

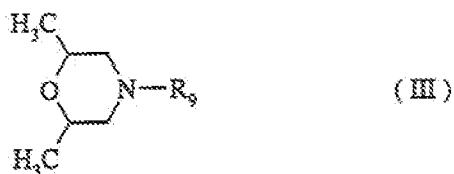
R_6 is 4-chlorophenyl or 4-fluorophenyl;

R_7 is phenyl, and

R_8 is allyloxy, C_{1-4} alkyl, or 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy-methyl, and the salts of such azole fungicide;

or a morpholine fungicide of formula III

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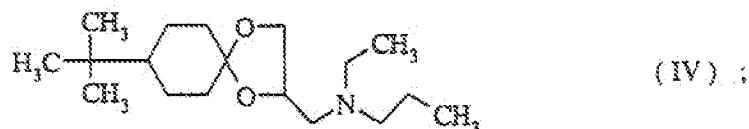


wherein

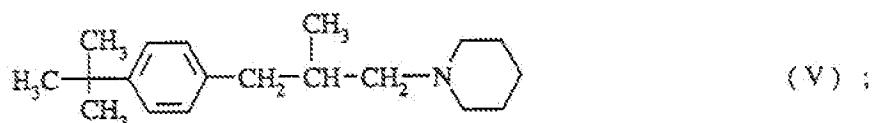
R_9 is C_{8-15} cycloalkyl, C_{8-15} alkyl, or C_{1-4} alkylphenyl- C_{1-4} alkyl,

and the salts of such morpholine fungicide;

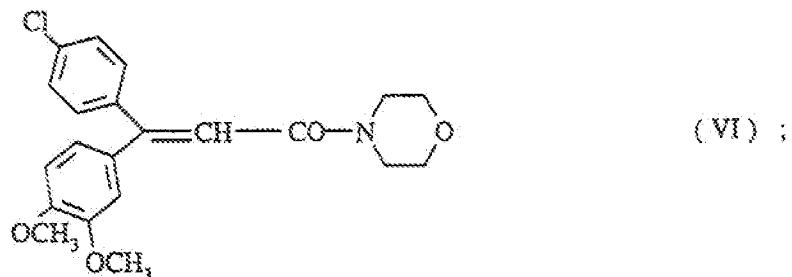
or a compound of formula IV



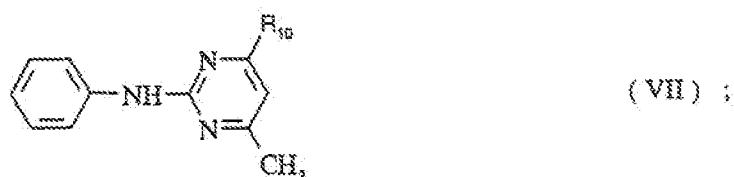
or a compound of formula V



or a compound of formula VI



or a compound of formula VII



wherein R_{10} is methyl or cyclopropyl;

or prochloraz.

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2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the components b) is selected from the compounds of formula II.
3. A method according to claim 1 wherein the component b) is selected from the group comprising cyproconazole, hexaconazole, difenoconazole, etaconazole, propiconazole, tebuconazole, triconazole, flutriafol, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, bromuconazole, penconazole, imazalil, tetraconazole, flusilazole, metconazole, dodemorph, tridemorph, fenpropimorph, spiroxamine, prochloraz, fenpropidine, dimethomorph, pyrimethanil and cyprodinil.
4. A method according to claim 2 or 3 wherein the component b) is selected from the group comprising penconazole, propiconazole, cyproconazole or difenoconazole.
5. A method according to claim 3 wherein the component b) is selected from the group comprising fenpropidine, penconazole, cyproconazole, or cyprodinil.
6. A method according to any of claims 1 to 5 wherein the components a) and b) are applied in a quantity producing a synergistic disease controlling effect, specially a fungicidal effect.
7. A fungicidal composition comprising a fungicidally effective combination of
 - a) a 4-phenoxyquinoline of formula I according to claim 1
in association with
 - b) either an azole fungicide of formula II,
or a morpholine fungicide of formula III,
or a compound of formula IV,
or a compound of formula V,
or a compound of formula VI,
or a compound of formula VII,
or prochloraz,
as defined in claim 1.
8. A composition according to claim 7 the weight ratio of a) to b) is between 10 : 1 and 1 : 50.

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9. A composition according to claims 7 or 8 wherein the component b) is selected from the group comprising cyproconazole, hexaconazole, difenoconazole, etaconazole, propiconazole, tebuconazole, triticonazole, flutriafol, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, bromuconazole, penconazole, imazalil, tetriconazole, flusilazole, metconazole, dodemorph, tridemorph, fenpropimorph, spiroxamine, prochloraz, fenpropidine, dimethomorph, pyrimethanil and cyprodinil.

10. A composition according to claim 7 wherein the component b) is selected from the group comprising fenpropidine, penconazole, cyproconazole, or cyprodinil.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 98/02841

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A01N43/42

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category ^a	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 44 44 911 A (BASF) 27 June 1996 see Compound of formula (IV) see Table 2 see page 2, line 1 - page 3, line 29 ***	1-3,6-9
A	EP 0 326 330 A (ELI LILLY AND COMPANY) 2 August 1989 cited in the application *****	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

^b Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

^c later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

^d X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

^e Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

^f Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 September 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

20.11.98

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3818

Authorized officer

Fort, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT EP 98/02841

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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		US	5240940 A	31-08-1993

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP 98/02841

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(e).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-10(partially)

Remark on Protest:

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210 .

1. Claims: 1-10 (partially)

A fungicidal composition comprising a 4-phenoxyquinoline of formula (I) and an azole fungicide of formula (II) and a method of combatting phytopathogenic diseases on crop plants using the same

2. Claims: 1(partially), 3 (partially), 5-10 (partially)

A fungicidal composition comprising a 4-phenoxyquinoline of formula (I) and a compound of formula (III),(V) or (VI) and a method of combatting phytopathogenic diseases on crop plants using the same

3. Claims: 1 (partially), 3 (partially), 6-9 (partially)

A fungicidal composition comprising a 4-phenoxyquinoline of formula (I) and a compound of formula (IV) and a method of combatting phytopathogenic diseases on crop plants using the same

4. Claims: 1(partially), 3(partially), 5-10 (partially)

A composition comprising a 4-phenoxyquinoline of formula (I) and a compound of formula (VII) and a method for combatting phytopathogenic diseeseases on crop plants using the same

5. Claims: 1 (partially), 3 (partially), 5-10 (partially),

A fungicidal composition comprising a 4-phenoxyquinoline of formula (I) and prochloraz and a method of combatting phytopathogenic diseases on crop plants using the same